From the Philadelphia Gazette,

rers, of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the house of John Neville, in Germantown, Thursday, May 31, 1827, Jacob Holgate, in the Chair, Samuel Harvey, and Redwood Fisher,

The Address of the Pennsylvania So ciety for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arta, being produced and read, and the present depressed state of farming, wool grow ing, and the manufacture of the latter article, together with the injurious ef fects, which the depression in these important branches has upon other de partments of industry, and on the general prosperity of Pennsylvania, having been under consideration, the following resolutions expressive of the concur gence of the meeting with the views of the Pennsylvania Society, and of the particular crisis in manufacturing alfairs, which calls loudly for concentrated efforts among the parties interested, and all true friends to American industry were presented with an appropriate address, by Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. and adopted by the meeting. RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved ununimously, Tha the Address of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, merits & receives our full and hearty concur-

2d. Resolved unanimously, Tha this meeting is deeply impressed with the importance of an immediate con centration of effort among the friends of domestic industry, throughout the several states, interested in the grow ing of wool and grain, and in manufac

Sd. Resolved unanimously, That this meeting views with the most lively concern and the deepest regret, an opposition to the protection of domestic manufactures, and to the appropriation by congress of public money for internal improvementias set forth in certain resolutions lately adopted by the legislatures of Virginia and other southern states, and similar sentiments expres sed in other parts of the union, by senators and representatives in congress.

4th. Resolved unanimously, That we consider the protection by duties on tonnage and imports, which has been granted to the shipping interest, to the sugar and tobacco planter, to the cotton grower, and to manufacturers, ever since the adoption of the constitution, some of which duties were imposed by the first congress, consisting of a great proportion of the framers of that invaluable charter of our rights, and sanctioned by the official recommendation of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, (all natives of Virginia,) as having fully settled the right in congress to grant such protection, not only in accordance with the letter, but in the true spirit of the constitution of the U. States.

5th. Resolved, with one dissenting voice. That the sincere and hearly thanks of the meeting bo, and they are hereby tendered, to Andrew Stewart, Samuel Edwards. John Findlay, Chauncey Forward, Robert Harris, Joseph Lawrence, Samuel M'Kean, Philip S. Markley D. H. Miller, Charles Miner, J. S. Mitchell, Robert Orr, George Plummer, Thomas H. Sill, Jacob Krebs, E Vanhorn, James Wilson, John Mit. chell, and George Wolf, representatives of this state, in the last session of congress, who, by voting for a further protection to the wool growers and woollen manufacturers of the country, proved themselves faithful guardians of the true interests of Pennsylvania.

6th. Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be a committee to transmit these resolutions to the Convention to be held on the 27th of June next, at Harrisburg, and to procure the same to be published in the papers throughout this state, friendly to those interests:

William Jones, Samuel Harvey, Peter Robeson, Robert Carr. Jacob May land, William Logan Fisher, John B. Trevor, John Waters, W. G. Hirst. James S. Duval, John F. Watson. Henry Morrit, Jerome Keating, Win. R. Rodman, Samuel Betton, Williams Phillips, Ellis Lewis, Samuel Gorgas. Robert Waln, Jacob Shearer, George Blight, Caleb Churchman, Abram Lo. gan, John Wise, William Mather, and Aaron Levering.

7th Resolved, That this meeting strongly, recommends to the farmers and manufacturers, and the friends of domestic industry in the several coun. ties in this state, as soon as possible. to hold meetings to express their sense of the present depressed situation of their respective interests, and to appoint delegates to the convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 27th June.

8th Resolved. That Charles J. Ingeradl, Mathew Carey, J. J. Botic,

red to be duly chosen delegates to represent the city and county of Philadelphis, in the state convention before named, to be held at Harrisburg, 27th of June hext, who are authorized to fill up any vacancies which may occur.

JACOB HOLGATE, Ch'n. Samuel Harvey, & Secretaries. Redwood Fisher,

COLOMBIA-IMPORTANT! From the 'Curacoa Courant,' April 28. Bogota to the 10th March, and from Caraccas to the 10th inst.

It results from their contents, that the project of the political constitution presented by the Liberator Simon Boliver, to the republic of Bolivia, having been examined in the city toral colleges of the aforesaid Republir, and by 52 denuties of the Congress, was approved on the 30th of Novemwas nominated President of the same during his life. In consequence hereof, it was solemnly proclaimed on the 8th of December ensuing, and sworn to in all form, with order to publish the several departments. But on the 26th of January of the present year, the chiefs and officers of the division of the army of Colombia, composing the battalions Vencedor, Rifles, Caraccas, Araure, the escadron of Huzzars of Ayacucho, and other officers of the same army, to the number of 75, elected as general comman der, the first commander Jose Bustamente, and discharged from the command, [Generals Laras and Sandes, and other colonels and officers, which have been sent to Bogota, as prisoners, together with an act by which they declare to remain submissive to the constitution and laws of the Republic of Colombia, disowning the dictator-

This commotion had no relation whatever with the Government of Peru, it was the Colombian auxiliary corps which opposed itself against each innovation, as well against that introduced in Colombia as against the Federation of General Pacz as dictator of some departments. At the same time | they did not announce victory, the conalmost, a cubildo ad interim, it is said, had been assembled by the principal enizens of Lima, which declared to the council of government that the constitution of Bolivia had been adopted against the free will of the people, by seduction and power of arms; and requested the aforesaid constitution to be declared null and void, and that a congress of legitimate representatives be convoked, in order to adopt Santa Cruz, President of the Council, acceded immediately to this solicitation and issued a decree, asserting that from the extreme limits of the Republic cries were raised against the constitution of Bolivia, and that it was not admilited by the spontaneous will of the people. Consequently a constituent Congress was convoked to meet on the first day of the next mouth of May, which will deliberate on a form of Constitution most calculated to promote the anterest of the country; and will nominate a President and Vice-President for the Republic.

Owing to the general clamor, the ministers of the home and forcign' departments have been obliged to re nounce their respective places.

Among the papers of gen. Lara there was found some correspondence which discovered the plan which has been

This transformation has caused excessive joy in Lima and Bogota, in which place the acclamations have been in reseably to the Constitution, to the laws, to the Congress, to the Vice-President of the Republic, to Peru, and to the warriors, who have manifested | the purpose of obtaining indeminity for | haddisarmed the Portuguese insurgents. to the world that they are worthy citzens of Colombia.

It seems that the federation is gaining ground again on the Main. According to reports received from Maracaybo, Carthagena, Santa Martha, & Bigota, and its adjacents, had declared | for to make some concession to the Rethemselves for a lederal form of goverament.

## FROM BRAZIL.

A gentleman, passenger in the ship Florida, from Rio de Janeiro, has communicated to us the following intelli-

16th of April the war between the Emperor of Brazil and the Republic of Buenos Avres, continued, and without countered the British brig St Petersburg leave no doubt of the sons of his Administration, there is no the slightest prospect of a speedy peace. It was understood that negotia tions were pending for the accomplish ment of the end foo desirable to all the Mr. Olivira to the U. States.

Redwood Fisher, Nathan Bunker, Sam- | Brazilian people) between the British | In the Florida came passenger, Condy meeting of Farmers and Manufactu son, Mark Richards, and James Ron but there was no prospect that the de Janeiro. aldson, be, and they are hereby decla- gratuitous mediation of England would produce a suspension of hostilities, as the Emperor was not disposed to abandon any one point of litigation, and on the other hand, the Republicans were flushed by their recent naval victory, and the ascendency of their arms at the battle of Ytazaingo, in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grando. The possession of the Banda Orien-

tal and Montevideo is the point on which the negotiations turn; and as both parties are equally obstinate on We have received newspapers from that subject, no pacification can be expected until one or the other are able to coerce it : Peace is equally desirable to both; and the finances of his Im perial Majesty, although perhaps not so low as those of the Republicans, are nevertheless in a most deplorable con dition. The revenue from customs, of Lima, capital of Peru, bythe elec- which forms a large item in the treasury fund, has fallen off greatly, and a further diminution is anticipated in the next quarter. The hordes of paper in ber, as a fundamental law of the said | circulation, (of which it is said there state, and the Liberator Simon Bolivar are upwards of 18 millions!) issued by a non specie paying bank, has depreciated in value since the commencement of the war 55 per cent, and a further decline is anticipated!

A few days before the Florida sailed, same as it was done, throughout the to meet the exigencies of the treasury. a large lot of the crown jewels were of fered at public sale at the bank, and they were withdrawn-no purchasers coming forward !

Admiral Pinto Geddes, command ing the imperial fleet of upwards of 60 sail of vessels in the Rio de La Plata, had called upon this government for a reinforcement, to ensure success, in case the gaffant. Republican Admiral, (who at the last account from the riv er was preparing his fleet for the purpose) should give him battle! Buenos Ayres has, by the skill and intrepidity of Admiral Brown, gained advantages on the water which promise to give them the ascendency on that element, notwithstanding the great nominal su periority of the imperial navy.

The Emperor has despatched troops from Rio Grands, the ranks of which had been thinned by the republicans in the battle which took place at I tazaingo on the 20th of Feb.

Despatches from the chief of the ar my had been received at Rio, but as tents were not promulgated beyondthe precincts of the palace; private let ters state the loss of the Imperialists at 2000 men. Suspicions (but we think they are ill grounded) exist at Rio of the political feelings of the people of Rio Grande, and distrust of those of Bahia and Pernambuco; but we think there is no prospect of a revolutionary commotion in (as it is thought and ten | not less decided in supporting the efmed in the United States) Independent such measures as would best suit the Brazil, the people of which are on a real interests of the nation. -General level with the Russian Serfs, and over tion to the public patronage Mr. Canwhom the emperor exercises the most unbounded tyranny; an independent stowed upon the retired Ministers, who, spirit, the love of liberty, of country, is as far as at present appears, have deunknown to a Brazilian subject; theirlove of country consists only in the personal advancement of each at the expense of the other; and the subject | The time, however, is androaching. clothed with a little brief authority, exercises the most unbounded tyrainy aver his fellow man, and esteems him a vassal, without he is decorated with formed upon this subject, Mr. Conthe order of Christ, which order of no. | ning attempted to forward his favorite bility is conferred by his Majesty on measure, by pressing from his colleagues some of the most abandoned and proffi- a departure from the principle that gate subjects.

The course pursued by the Americaused much sensation in the Brazilian capital. The Brazilians argued that | the estimation of the nation. it was not possible that his Majesty Majesty's Council, pressed the Empepublican kintor. Ili mas a step which ment I might be induced to concede, inhabitants, was iald inder water. At the sailing of the Florida on the but I hate republics and republicanslet him go " Ten days previous to "Letters from Derim of the whitef Washington's private and confidentia the Florida's sailing, the Brazilian gov. April, say that the last accounts from papers, pertaining to the stormy sea-

well Wetherill, Samuel Harvey, Ed. Minister at the court of Rio de Jeneiro, Raguet, esq. late charge des affaires ward Duffield, John Rush, Wals and Lord Ponsonby, at Buenos Ayres; of the United States at the court of Rio

From snother passenger, we have the following particulars.

A good deal of excitement prevailed among the Brazilians in consequence of the proposed meeting of the Depu ties which was to take place on the 3d of May. It was generally believed that they would make a stand against the Emperor, and demand peace, in which event it was supposed he would dissolve them.

The diplomatic agents of foreign powers at Rio were not treated very courteously, and it was rumored that some of them were about to demand their passports and return home.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that the best feelings existed between Mr. Raguet and the representatives of the other foreign powers. Prior to his departure Admiral Sir Robert Ot way, commander of the British ship Ganges, of 84 guns, offered him the use of his barges to convey himself and family on board the Florida, which was accepted. An additional evidence of good feelings was shown by Sir Robert, who, on the morning of the departure of the Florida, sent 2 of his bar ges to tow the ship out of the harbor.-Similar acts of courlesy were extend ed to Mr. Raguet by the French and Dutch admirals on that station. New York Adv.

We have learnt, with satisfaction that after frequent conferences, and the interchange of several official notes, between Mr. Clay and Mr. Rebello, the Charge d'Affair's of the Emperor of Brazil, such explanations and assurances have been made, as will prevent a late occurrence at Rio de Janeiro endangering the peace or harmony of 

London, April 26. THE MINISTRY.

During the past week, the progress in filling up the offices of the abdicated Cabinet Ministers has been more slow and tardy than we apprehended. This probably arises, not from the paucity of eligible statesmen friendly to the new arrangement, but from the delicacy of Mr. Canning's situation, and the difficulty of adjusting the common principle on which the new administration is to rest, namely, that the Catholic shall not be made a Cabinet question. In the mean time, the new Premier continues to receive from the press and the public, general support and almost unmixed applause. The metropolitan journals, known as the advocates of Whiggism, are loud in their praises; while the leading Tory papers, particularly the Courier, the Morning Post, and New Times, are forts, and culogizing the character of the new Minister. In exact proporning acquires, will be the odium he serted their post and their Sovereign, from a personal dislike to "the man whom the King delighteth to honor.' when an explanation will be talled for, and no doubt will be given. If,'contrary to all the ideas we have hitherto had governed Lord Liverpool's Cabinet, The Cortes were to assemble on the and this shall appear as a palpable faci, 3d of May, and an opinion prevailed | we pronounce, in the confidence of certhat the sitting would be a tumnituous | tainty, that his administration will not be of two months duration. On the other hand, if the Right Hon. gentle can Charge des affaires in demanding | man has pursued the straight forward his passporter was (as we understand) course ascribed to him, and auheres to warmiy advocated by the diplomatic it in the selection of his new coadjutors, corps, and foreigners generally. It we see nothing that can migure him either in the eyes of his Sovereign, or

Pertugai C Spain, - Letters from would let Mr. Raguet got in was said Lisbon of the 6th inst. announce that they, a ruse deguerre on his part, for the Spanish authorities on the f. ontiers the capture of property belonging to | but had relused to deliver up to the style of promanship. Each class of American citizens.' But they were as- | Portuguese commanders the horses betonished when they found he was about longing to the calvary. No movement to embark. It is reported at Rio, that had taken place in the British army. one of the influential members of his In Cadiz commerce was entirely at a traved. Dreauful Inundation.—A Danizio

would inevitable involve them in diffic. Journal sais, that in the neighbourhood fitmes. Is a culty with a formidable power. The of that city, between Fregerhoff and published. Emperor replieu, (and doubtless it is Libing, on this side of the Negat, the His letters to Mr. Jay, upon the subtrue, for the reply as in unison with his dikes had given way, and a tract of coun ject of the Treaty with lingland, are general sentiments.) to the Represent try, three German square miles in ex- of the highest interest, in reference to tative of a powerful monarchial govern- ! tents containing at villages and 11.000 which papers. Mr. Sparks observes: 6Paris, April 17.

Speedy, (for which they paid the enor. I determination of the Russian Cabinet record that dreads the light, none that mous sum of nine hundred pounds to come to a decisive arrangement would, in the smallest degree, detract sterling., for the purpose of conveying with the Porte relative to the affairs i from the brightness of his character. of Greece

Opessa, April 4 Lord Cochrane at length arrived at Patos on the 15th of March, and was received by the Greeks with inexpressible enthusiasm. The members of the government received him in the most solemn manner. Some days after he resolved to sail with the brig of Tombasi, and three vessels, on a secret expedition. All this is known at Constantinople, and has caused a great sensation among the Turks. The Greeks in that city are uneasy. fearing an insurrection of the Mussulman populace.

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Sparks, the editor of the North American Review, has been for some time past, engaged at Mount Vernon, in arranging for publication Washington's papers,-I he National Intelligencer of Saturday last, contains a letter occupying four columns, from Mr. Sparks to Judge Story, from which we gather that the result of his exertions will be in the highest degree gratifying to the American citizens, and instructive to the world.—The letters, notes, &c. were carefully copied under Washington's direction, and arranged in volumes according to their several subjects. His early correspondence with Gov. Dinwiddie, the Earl of Loudoun, and other distinguished persons, is copied by himself-as well as his direction to under officers, his letters to his mother, brothers, and other private friends.

There is besides, in Washington's hand writing, an entire copy of Braddock's general orders, as they were issued daily, from the time he entered Virginia until his defeat, excepting a few days in which Washington was confined by a fever.

- Washington's Revolutionary Papers have all been transcribed into large folio volumes, amounting to forty-four in number, and arranged according to the following classification:

1. Letters to the Congress of the United States—to committees of Congress to the American Ministers Plenipo entiary at Foreign Courts : to individual Members of Congress in their public characters. This class contains seven volumes. Letters to officers of the Line, of

every rank; to officers of the Staff; and to all other military characters of every denomination. - Sixteen volumes.

Letters to Conventions and Committees of Safety and Correspondence, to Governors, Presidents and other executives of States, to Civil Magistrates and citizens of every denomination.

4. Letters to Foreign Ministers ; to subjects of foreign nations in the immediate service of the United States, but not in virtue of commissions from Congress ; Lo. Foreign officers of all other description. Two vols.

\_5. Letters to office sof every rank and denominating to the service of the enemy; to British subjects of every character, with the encmy; to persons applying for permission to go to the champ. One -

6. Proceedings and opinious of Councils of War, and the coinions of the General-Officers respecting the various points on which they were consulted from time to time, by the Commander in Chief. \_ Three vols.

7. Private Correspondence during the Revolution, being letters written to persons both in private and -public stations, but on subjects of - of a private nature? Three vois.

8. Orderly Book a containing all the orders to the army, cutered in detail from the day he took command of it at Cambridge; till he left it at Newburgh, at the end of the war. Seven vols.

These volumes are aranged with a remarkable exactness of method, conied with elegance and care, and write ten throughout in a uniform and neat subjects is brought together in afstrict chronological order, and a copious 14. dex is added to every volume.

From the time that Washington restand, and confidence completely designed the command of the army to his acceptance of the Presidency, his correspondence male six folio vol-Journal sais, that in the neighborhood formes-scarcely one of these have been

His letters to Mr. Jay, upon the sub--ol take it upon me o say, without nual fication, that among the mass of by being exposed."

\*Cowards of 400 persons.



## The Marterre

From the Philadelphia Album. YOUTH AND AGE,

Life is a chequered scene that wears a gloom A lengthen'd shadow spreading o'er the

And though the rose may open in its shade, How soon its loveliness is doom'd to fade ! And what is youth, and all her airy train-Her fondest vivious, how shall she maintain Can sire resist the with ring hand of time. Or check the wrinkles that with age combin

Can she, with all the smiling bloom of health Cherish'd and rear'd upon the lap of wealth Turn from the bed of sickness, and of pain And in her sunny brightness always reign? Or drive the gloom of sorrow from the brow Passing through life without a tear of woe Ah! no, to man such bliss can never be. Tis sorrow schools him for eternity!

Weans him from all on earth, and shows how vain. To an immortal spirit, to maintain The smiles of youth-'tis like a meteor

That beams awhile, and then is lost in night

From Mrs. Colvin's Weekly Messenger. DREAMS. O! life is like our morning dreams,

One little hour of bliss, Where each bright passing moment seems All fraught with happiness : And when the light which Phæbus throws, Breaks the soft spell of our repose, We vainly strive with closed eyes To grasp their fading phantasies.

So have my youthful prospects been Too fanciful to last-And pleasures, now but dimly seen. Are shadows of the past. Tho' all my hopes, so bright! so fair! Have like these dreams dissolved in air, Still, still my waking spirit clings

(\*\*) THE LEG-A TRUE STORY.

To mem'ry of departed things. LEITA.

(Translated from the German.) In the autumn of the year 1782, Lew is Thevenet, a distinguished surgeon at Calais, in France, received a billet without signature, requesting him to repair to a public house not far off, with such instruments as were necessary for an amputation.

Thevenet was somewhat surprised at the manner of the invitation, but concluding that it was the work of days after he received a second invitation still more pressing, and containing the information, that the next day at 9 o'clock, a carriage would stop be | did well in not accepting. lowing day, at the striking of the clock, door, he seated himself in it, and ask zy him?"

The driver replied in English, "what ! I do not know I cannot tell." At length the carriage stopped before the designated public house. A handsome She loved me above all, made no seyoung man of about 28 years of age | cret of it, but still she rejected me. chamber, where he held the following she was still immoveable.-For a long dialogue

Thevenet -You have sent for me. before the operation.

must first ascertain whether the inju ry is such as to render an amputation Becessary. ----

E .- It is necessary, Mr. Thevenet, seat yourself; I have perfect confidence in you-listen to me. Here is a purse of one hundred guineas; this is the pay you will receive for the operation. If done successfully, it is yours Should you reluse to comply with my wishes, see, here is a loaded pistol. You are in my power; I will shoot

T .- Sir, I am not afraid of your piatols. But what is your particular desire; tell me without preamble.

E.—You must cut off my right leg. T.-With all my heart; and if you please, your head too. But the leg is sound. You sprang up stairs just now with the agritty of a dancing master.-What ails your leg?

E.-Nothing I only want it off.

T -Sir, you are a fool.

E.-Why does that trouble you.

T. - What sin has the leg committed?

E .- None; but are you ready to take

Sir I do not know. Bring me evidence that you are of a sound mind. E - Will you comply with my re-

quest ? sufficient ressons for such a mutilation ful, virtuous and affectionate wife,.... the follow, after he had fired this older 1's month of a mountaine is the has been ... bears in completing of yourself.

haps for some years; but I will lay a with a rib; and beautiful women have wager that after a certain time you cost some men their heads. But after shall understand that my reasons are all, permit me to adhere to my former most noble—that my happiness, my ve- judgment. Truly for the moment you ry existence, depend upon my being freed from the leg.

T .- Sir, I lay no wagers. Tell me your name, residence, family and oc-

cupation.
E.—You shall know all that herealter. Do you take me for an honorable | repent that your leg was taken off a.

T .- I cannot. A man of honour does not threaten, his physician with pistols. I have duties to Wards you as a stranger. I will not mutilate you. After four years, you will conclude If you wish to be the murderer of a guiltless father of a family, then allest, E. Well, Mr. Thevenet.

not shoot you ; betal will force you to take off my leg. That which you will not do for the love of maney, nor the tear of a bullet, you shall do from com-

T.-Andhowso? E .- I will break my leg by discharg ing my pistols, and here before your

The Englishmen seated himself, and placed the mouth-of-the pistol close to his knee. Thevenet was on the point of springing to prevent him, but he replied, stir not, or I fire. Now, says he, will you increase and

lengthen out my pains for nothing. You are a foul, says Thevenet, but it shall be done, I will take off the unfortunate leg. The Englishman calmly laid down his pistol, and all was made ready for the operation. As seon as the surgeon began to cut, the Englishman lighted his pipe, and swore it should not go out. He kept his word. The leg lay upon the floor, and the Englishman was still smoking. Thevenet did his work like a muster; the wound, by his skill, and the patient's own good nature, was healed at a fixed time-he rewarded the surgeon like a king; thanked him with tears of joy for the loss of his leg, and sailed over the straits with a wooden one.

About eight weeks sfier his departure, Thevenet received a letter from England with the following contents:

"You will receive enclosed, as a proof of my most heartfelt gratitude, an order for 250 guineas upon Mr. Panchard, in Paris. You have made me the happiest mortal on earth in depri ving me of my leg, for it was the only hindrance to my earthly felicity. Brave man, you may now know the cause of some wag, paid no regard to it. Three my foolish humor, as you called it. You concluded at the time that there could be no reasonable ground for self-mutilation. I offered to lay a wager; you

men. I loved her most passionately. an elegant carriage stopped before the Her wealth, her family, her connexions, influenced my friends in her fevor ; but ed the driver to whom he was to car I was influenced only by her beauty and her noble heart. I joined the num. impassable to horses and carriages, and ber of her admirers. Ab ! excellent even mules; and the usual mode of Thevenet, I was so fortunate as to become the most unfortunate of rivals. received the surgeon at the door, and | sought her hand in vain ; in vain I imconducted him up stairs into a large ploted her friends to intercede for me; time I was unable to conjecture the cause of her rejecting me, since, as Englishman. I am much obliged she confessed herself, she loved me al to you for the trouble you have taken most to distraction. One of her visito visit me. Here is coffee, chocolate tors at length betrayed to me the seor wine, if you would take any thing | cret .- Miss Harley was a wonder of beauty, but she had but one leg; and T.-Show me the patient, sir; I on account of this imperfection she leared to become my wife, lest I should esteem her the less for it. My resolution was taken. I resolved to become like her ; thanks to you, I became so. I came with my wooden leg to London, and in the first place visited Miss Har- | cipice, the Carguego | jarked his inhu ley. It had been reported, and I mvself had written to England, that by a fall from my horse I had broken my teg, which was consequently taken cli It was much regretted. Emilie fell into a swoon the first time she saw me. She was for a long time inconsolable, but now she is toy wife. - The first day after our marriage, I entrusted to her the secret of what a sacrifi e I had made in consequence of my wish to obtain her hand. She loves me now the more affectionately. O, they brave Thevenet, had I ten legs to lose, I would without a single confortion of feature, part with them for my Earlice So long as I live I will be grateful towards you. Come to London; visit us; become acquainted with my wife, and then say I was A FOOL.

CHARLES TEMPLE."

Answer of Mr. Therenet. "SIR-I thank you for your valuable present, for so I must call it, because I trouble I was at. I renigratulate you on your marriage with a woman so worthy of your affections. It is true a red of hirs to what regiment he belong the beautiful and for a finance of an area and a red of hirs to what regiment he belong the beautiful and for a second of hirs to what regiment he belong the beautiful and the second of hirs to what regiment he belong the beautiful and the beautiful and the second of hirs to what regiment he belong the beautiful and the beautif worthy of your affections. It is true a red of the regiment be being to remain the first to take pareers, a climber of the red of the rest of the rest of take pareers, a climber of the rest of the rest of take pareers, a climber of the rest of the rest of the rest of take pareers, and the rest of the rest of take pareers, and the rest of the rest of take pareers, and the rest of the rest of take pareers, and the rest of the rest of take pareers, and the rest of the rest of take pareers, and the rest of the rest of take pareers, and the rest of take pareers of the rest of take pareers, and the rest of take pareers of take pareers of take pareers of take pareers of take pareers.

Line cannot tell you the truth per- | sion of Eve, Adam was obliged to part were correct, but with this difference: the correctness of my judgment was founded on long experience, (as every truth should be, which we are not disposed to acknowledge:) Sir, mind me, I lay a wager that after two years, you bove the knee. You will find that below the knee had been enough. After three years, you will be convinced that the loss of the foot had been sufficient. that the sacrifice of the great toe, and after five years, of the little toe, had been too much. After six years, you will agree with me that the paring of a nail had been enough. But I do not say this in prejudice of the merits of your charming wifes. In my youth, I devoted myself to love; but I never parted with a leg-had I done so, I should at this day, have said, Thevenet, thou wast a fool. I have the honor to be your's, &c.

LEWIS THEVENET."

In 1793, cleven years after, during the horrors of the Revolution, Thevenet, whom a person that envied his reputation, caused to be suspected of aristocracy, fled to London to save himself from the guillotine. He inquired after Sir Charles Temple and was shown his house. He made himself known and was received. In an arm chair by the fire, surrounded by twenty newspapers, sat a corpulent man, who could hardly stand up, he was so unwieldy. Ah, welcome, Mr. Thevenet! cried the corpulent man, who was no other than Sir Charles Temple, excuse me if I do not rise; this cursed leg is a hindrance to me in every thing. "You have come to see if your judgment was not correct." of come as a fugitive, and seek your protection." You shall have it with pleasure. You must live with me from this day, for truly you are a wise man. You must console me. Surely, Thevenet, probably Thad been an admiral of the blues had not my wooden leg disqualified me from the service of my country. When I read the Gazettes, the brown and the blue make me angry, because I can have nothing to do with them. Come consoleme. "Your wife can do that better than I." Say nothing of her-her wooden leg prevented ber dancing; so she belook herself to cards and to fashions. There is no such thing as living peaceably with her. "What I was my judgment correct then." O, welcome, beloved Thevenet, but be silent on that point. It was a silly adventure. Had I my leg fore his house in order to convey him After my second return from the was a silly adventure. IIad I my leg Thevenet concluded to let the affair East Indies, I became acquainted with again, I would not now give the paring take its course, and when, on the fol. Emilie Harley, the most perfect of wo- of a nail. Between you and me, I was triumph.

ANECDOTE OF A CARGUERO. Many of the passes of the Andes are travelling for persons in easy circumstenges, is in a chair, strapped to the back of one of the native porters (carqueres) or men of burthen, who live by letting out their backs to travellers. The road, at a certain place in the passage of the Quindrie, lies along the edge of an abrupt precipice, 1500 feet in perpendicular depth to the river below. A Spanish officer having occasion to perform this route, had fastened an immense pair of mule spurs, and in order to hasten the pace of his Carguero, was incessantly dart. half of that; so the dill burn my near fellow sho carried him. In vain his bearer assured him that he could and on reaching this tremendous proman ruler from his chair into the torrent below, and made his escape into Med. Trav. the mountains.

OLD TIMES.

was discovered a short distance from it, who presented rather a motestue! an otter cap, the shape of which very a struke o fat and a strake o' lean." much resembled the steeple of a meet ing house, and a broad leather apron him in the course of his rounds, in the substant has been sources. but not too much. To gain posses- carabine. A few moments after the And its minuted the Grant's head, my this line of minutes head, my this line of minutes head, my

fellow very busy, and sweating with exertion, he again inquired to what regiment he belonged. "To no regiment," was the answer, the speaker at the same time levelling his piece at a "red coat," but who dropped dead before he had raised his gun. "To what company do you belong?"-"to no com: pany," iclo what battalion do you belong ?"-"to no battalion."-"Then where the devil do you belong, or who are you lighting for ?" "Dang me, said the fellow," "I don't belong any where, I am fighting on my own hook!"

SHADE TREES.

The beauty of those portions of our highways which have been planted with trees, is acknowledged by all who en joy the pleasant shelter from the summer sun, afforded by their branches.-The weary traveller has often blessed the liberality of the citizen who has converted the dusty road into a fair av enue of green, and bordered his possessions with the stately plants from the forest. Yet, too often, to use the words of the historian of Lancaster, the sage advice of the Laird of Dumbaedike's death-bed admonition to his son has been neglected. "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree-it will grow Jock when ye're sleeping. My father tould me sae forty years sin', but I ne'er found time to mind him." A slight portion of labor bestowed by each individual upon the margin of his lands, would convert the dusty roads of our country into elegant and shady walks equally delightful to the eye, and re freshing to the other senses

National Ægis.

GOUGING. The most justifiable act of this kind of which we have heard, is the following :- A Kentuckian belonging to a surveying party, under an officer of the United States' Engineers, swimming in St. John's River, was seized by a large alligator and taken under the water. In a short time the Kentuckian and the alligator rose to the surface, the latter having the right leg of the former in his mouth, and the former having his thumbs in the eyes of his antagonist. The officer immediately gave orders to his party, who were in a boat a few yards from the combat ants, to go to the relief of their com rade, but the Kentuckian peremptorily forbade soy interference, saying "give the fellow fair play." It is needless to add that the gouger obtained a complete victory. Having taken out one of the eyes of his adversary, the latter, in order to save his other eye, relinquished his hold upon the Kentucki an's leg, who returned to the shore in

HALF PRICE. An Irishman just arrived in London, saw in a shopkecper's window, "this superior blanket for half firice." As it the celler .- "Chape enough too, and I will buy it," says Pat ; and putting it under his arm, he laid down a hal crown and was taking his leave, when the shopkeeper leaped over the counter and interrupted his passage, deman ding two shillings and six pence more. "Dig'nt you advartise the blanket for half frice?" said the Hibernian, "and did'nt you say the price was five shillings? consequently, half price is the ing the rowell into the bare desh of the self and the blanket if I give up my bargain." I mally both parties adjourn; ed to Bow street; when alter a patient pot quicken his pace. Lyen Indian examination before the magistrate, patience, however, may be exhausted, Fat was resmitted to retain his pur chase, and the Market seller warned never more to ticket his goods in the Wilder or and week

TAT AND LEAN.

An Inchasia sept a rige lie bors were every other day most delight. At the bettle of Vorktown, whilst the I fully amused with the constant aids of the American Chief were issu- sonorous mose of his swinish ing his orders along the are, a man clearge, timberg asked to account for the older are complaints, and still ness of the page he said, one day I appearance thring drossed in the course have the lattice as much as be can ear. common clith worm at the time by the land the next le fasts to lie sure-for lower orders in the back country, with | indeed. I'm very fond of pork that has | Smitten with some chains about him

His equipments consisted of a small Quiney Adams, then minister at Rev. I which proverbially than he at lockwholchuck's skin sewed together in him, made an excursion through Sol the form of a page and partly filled with lesia, and visited the Grant Mount buck shot, an ox hern filled with pow. | tain, the lighest in Germany. It was | wood, and were shortime all enwards der, and an old tusty gun, which mea- it's evenum of travelers, after they sured about seven feet eight inches. Lad vis ted it. in write their names and forther the deponent saith from the muzzle to the end of the some sentiment in a book kind in a breeth, and which had probably lain in I cottage on the side of the mountain. cannot consider it as pay for the little | the smoke ever since the landing of the 1317. A 177 mas the first American that pilgrime. The of the aids passing, had ascended the mountain, and he

officer rode by again; but seeing the | first thought was turned to the Supreme Creator, who have existence and liberty to all the objects that expand before my view. The transition from this idea to that of my own relation, as an immortal soul, with the author of Nature, was natural and immediate; from this to the recollection of my native country, my parents and my friends. there was but a single step :

From lands beyond the vast Atlantic tide. Celestial Freedom's blest abode, Panting I climb'd the mountain's craggy side And viewed the wond'rous works of Natures

God: Where yonder summit peering to the skies Beholds the earth beneath it with disdain, O'er all the region round I cast my eyes And anxious sought my NATIVE ROME in vain. As to that warrys none which still unfolds Those youthful friendships to my soul so

Still you my parents, in its bosom holds: My fancy flew, I felt the starting tear. Pilgrim forbear; still apward turn thy mind. Look to the skies, thy native hone is there.

Dangers of Learning .- The Greek Churches are well known to be overwhelmed with ignorance. Among the Russians, the common people were not long ago so very studid, and the priests either so blind or so wicked. that the least excellence in art or science was attributed to some diabolical commerce, and a man ran great risk of being hanged or burned for knowing more than his neighbors.

The secretary of a Persian Ambassador unadvisedly foretold at Moscow en eclipse of the sun that was to happen. His being able to foretell, made the Russians foolishly imagine he had the power and malice to cause this obscuration of the glorious luminary. Accordingly when it happened, the ambassador's protection was hardly sufficient to preserve hisservant, whomthe enraged auditude were for putting to death as a surcerer

A French surgeon had got to the same place, and was in some degree. of reputation, but being so unfortunate as to have some skill in anatomy, it entirely ruined his business, and well nigh cost him his life. He had found means to procure a body, which having dissected, and cleansed the bones, he put them together, and hung them up at a chamber window to dry, leaving the casement open. The skeleton, consequently moved, which some very wise person seeing from a window on the other side of the way, the poor surgeon was taken up, accused of magic, and had difficulty enough to prove his inpocence before the magistrate.

A fair offer .- Make, says Dr. Franklin, a full estimate of all you owe, and all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay off to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your note every year and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious lose no time; waste no idle moments: be very prudent and economical in all things; discard all pride but the pride al acting justly and well; be faithful in was the very article he wanted, he wour doly to God by regular and hearquickly walked in and inquired the y-prayer, morning and night; attend price of it. "Five shillings." replied hurch and meeting regularly every Sunday, nand do unto all men as you would they would do unto you" you are too needy in your own circum. stances, to give to the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully; but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, confortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debt.

LLOPEMENT EXTRA.

We learn from the Canandaigua Repository, that a cale of seduction. or at least abduction, has lately taken place in that county (Ontario) which is one of the queerest tricks of the little blind divinue that are ever met with. In the Ontario Poor House there was a destirute being named Andrew Doyle; broken in constitution as well as in fortune, and dind as his hitle patron-in short an object of universal pity.

The office might misser smaller to see That one was made to was green. Thought ake to the great ninose, I am provent to the sould to love.

And it did so happer; for a certain femule in that same undermal abode was limit properties ould discover. "She never to distribute." has rose "in the In the summer of lead, Mr. John Scool of might," and with the ingenuity smittle, a win law was some low raised and spoth tegether went into the seen wind reallier way towards Lewis.

> Holland has to line than one hondend canals extending 2 the moles, constitue. ।ल्डीहर क Expressor हैं हैं वेडड हो से हैं and